


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



IN order to obviate difficulties which have arisen on previous occasions, it is requested that in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Law, every Gentleman who sends notice of his EXCELENT HIGH LORDS' BIRTHDAY, will bring with him, to be handed to the A.D., in writing, a Card with his name written printed on it in a readily legible letters.

F. H. MAY,
Acting Private Secretary
and A. D. C.

Hongkong, 21st May 1889. 1034



LADY DES VŒUX will
be VISITORS at Government House

BIRTHDAY, from 3.30 to 5 P.M.
 F. H. MAY.
 Acting Private Secretary.
 Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [1055]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Limited,
 will hold the next Repository Sale at
 the New Auction Rooms, Queen's Road, on
THURSDAY 21ST MAY,
 the 23rd May, 1889, at 11 O'CLOCK.
 M. & H. C. Co., Ltd. hold Forfeitable Sales
 of every description of Property. Includes
 terms on all Unsecured Commitments, 10 per
 cent. Advance for Storage. Goods may be
 withdrawn at any time.
 Sale Sale Sale
THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.,
 Queen's Road,
 Hongkong, 21st May, 1889. [1056]

NOTICE.
 THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing
 between FRANK H. ENGLAND and
 HENRY SKERRETT ROGERS, trading
 in the style or firm of FRANK H. ENGLAND
 and Co., at Cochin, is dissolved by mutual
 consent on 1st January, 1889.
 FRANK H. ENGLAND
 H. SKERRETT ROGERS. [1057]

THE PERAK TIN MINING & SMELT-
 ING COMPANY, LIMITED,
 IN LIQUIDATION.
 GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-

on THURSDAY, 30th May, at 2.30 p.m.,
from the proceeds of the same made by
the Company, and for passing the Report and
the accounts of the Liquidators.
By Order of the Liquidators,
CHAS. DUDGEON,
Secretary,
Bangkok, 16th May, 1889. 11052

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION
MONTHLY HANDICAP CHAL-
LENGE CUP.
50 & 500 Yards. Entrance Fee, 50 Cents.
THE THIRD COMPETITION will take
place NEXT SATURDAY, 25th May,
at 3.30 p.m. Intending competitors must
be present at the Club on Friday, 24th
at 4 p.m. and send me 50 Cents with their
entry.
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Honorary Secretary,
Care of HONGKONG CLUB,
Bangkok, 21st May, 1889. 109

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Company's Steamer

"PIRMA CHON KAO."
The W.M.T.V. will be dispatched for
more Freight to-MORROW, the 22nd inst.
D.O.S.

Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents. 1047

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

**CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE"
in G. Taylor, will be dispatched for
To-TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst.
D.O.S.

Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers. 1048

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

**AMAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGA-
SAKI AND KOBE.**
(Passing through the ISLAND SEA).
E.P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"
Leave for the above place on THURS-

ngkong, 21st May, 1889. [2012
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES
 QUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND
 YOKOHAMA.
 E Company's Steamship
 "MELBOURNE."
 in Victoria, will leave for the above Ports
 on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX
 Agent.
 ngkong, 21st May, 1889. [2
 AN TO STRAINS AND B MEAY
 allin, - at COLOMBO if sufficient.
 Inducement Offer:
 E.P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship
 "GWALIOR."

the 25th inst. at Noon.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
[1053
HONGKONG, 21st May, 1888.
THE NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
RE SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND
ADELAIDE
FOR AT PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND
AND, taking through cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
E Steamship
"MENMUIR."
A Helms, will be despatched for the
Ports on FRIDAY, the 31st inst. at

Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Kiangtong, 20th May, 1889. [1049]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
E. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Extra Steamship
"BRINDISI".
Leave for the above place about 24 hours
after arrival.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

of the Chinese Extradition Bill as originally introduced. The Magistrate was required by Section 11 to send to the Governor "the depositions and other evidence in the case with such report thereon as he thinks fit." At the last meeting of the Council it was intimated that this provision is to be altered to read as follows:—"and such Magistrate shall forthwith send to the Governor the depositions and other evidence in the case together with a report thereon and in particular as to (a) the lapse of time since the commission of the extradition crime; (b) the length of residence in the Colony and the character of the fugitive inmate; (c) any circumstances throwing suspicion on the origin or nature of the charge made." This alteration meets to some extent the objection that have been urged to the reception of evidence taken in Chinese courts. Where a man is really a fugitive criminal, who has fled directly to this Colony to escape justice, the Colony has no interest whatever in throwing obstacles in the way of his rendition; on the contrary, it ought to be very glad to get rid of him. What has to be guarded against is that in facilitating the extradition of persons belonging to this category we do not expose to extortion or revenge any of the settled, law-abiding, industrious inhabitants of the Colony. The accused person, having a right to make his defence before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate's attention being especially directed by the Ordinance to the points enumerated in the proposed addition, there ought to be little difficulty, you would think, in rebutting a false charge. In the case of a person of long residence in the Colony and who had borne a good character here the Governor would naturally require the strongest possible evidence before signing a warrant for his extradition. And yet the danger of injustice is not altogether met by the mere threat of setting aside the machinery of an application for rendition would probably, we may say almost certainly, induce some perfectly innocent persons to purchase their hangers-on at the Chinese Yamen. We cannot quite follow His Excellency in the argument that the position of innocent persons will be no worse under the new system than it is at present. It is true that the Chinese Authorities, if they were determined at whatever cost, to obtain the rendition of an innocent man, might, so under existing circumstances; but as a matter of fact extradition has been made so difficult and expensive that the Chinese Authorities have practically abandoned

attempt to avail themselves of it; and they apply for the extradition of no one whatever, whether guilty or innocent, questionable or unquestionable." When extradition is rendered more easy, the chance that among the many guilty persons who will presumably be extradited a few innocent ones will also be caught in the net is increased. The direction to the Magistrate to inquire as to the accused's character and length of residence, and as to any suspicious circumstances connected with the nature or origin of the charge, affords a safeguard against the abuse of extradition, and a very substantial one, but it does not absolutely preclude the danger of abuse. The subject is, evidently, one in reference to which a middle course must be adopted. Whilst it is impossible to grant extradition on workable conditions without exposing innocent persons to some danger, to do away with it altogether would continue to attract criminals to the Colony in increasing numbers and would at the same time be a breach of our obligations towards China. We must give up fugitive criminals; the only question is, on what terms? The present terms are, as we learn from the Governor's speech, absolutely prohibitive, for each case costs from six to seven thousand dollars in cash. It is apparently with a view to lessen the expense that the clause has been introduced into the Bill making affidavits and depositions taken in China valid evidence in this Colony when the surrender of an alleged criminal is applied for. But the travelling expenses of witnesses, we should imagine, forms one of the smallest items that go to make up this sum, and it would be in every respect more satisfactory to have the evidence given by the witnesses in person, provided the witnesses were genuine ones. There are, however, other questions than that of expense connected with the taking of witnesses to long distances from their homes, and detaining them for perhaps lengthened periods, and the temptation to send persons to perjure the real witnesses must be considerable in a country where the code of morality is not very high. Under these circumstances it may perhaps be deemed advisable that written evidence should be admitted, the Magistrate in the first instance, and the Governor in the second—if the Magistrate does not discharge the prisoner—giving very close attention to the defence and scrutinising narrowly all the circumstances attending the application for rendition. Such a settlement cannot be deemed altogether satisfactory, but it is apparently the one to which there are the fewest objections. The security of innocent persons rests in the facilities afforded for establishing their innocence. If the Magistrate had simply to be satisfied that there was a *prima facie* case without going into the defence, no Chinaman would be safe, but not only the defence but the accused's character and the origin and nature of the prosecution are to be taken into consideration. Under these circumstances it is extremely improbable that an innocent man would really be given up, but it is not improbable that a good deal of blackmailing might go on under the threat of an application for rendition, at all events until the Chinese come to understand the full protection afforded to them under the new Ordinance. The mere possibility of such blackmailing is an evil, but it is a less evil than that the Colony should continue an Alcatraz for criminals from the mainland. The one, we hope, will prove only temporary; the other would increase from year to year.

"INQUIRY," in his letter which appeared in Saturday's issue, asks us to explain why if even in gold using countries there has been comparatively little change in the relative value of silver and the leading commodities, silver earnings converted into gold are not the equivalent of what they were fifteen years ago, a proposition advanced by us in a previous article on the subject. Our explanation is that of a man's income a large proportion has to be spent on other articles than commodities. To commence with rent; although rents of farm properties have fallen considerably, rents of dwelling houses in residential centres have not fallen. The consequence is that a man retiring from Hongkong with his gold savings diminished by one-fourth in consequence of the fall in the gold value of silver, must either pay away a larger percentage of his income in rent or be satisfied with a smaller house than he would have been able to afford when a thousand dollars represented two hundred pounds instead of only a hundred and fifty. The same taxes. Income tax would of course be adjusted to his diminished income; but municipal rates, which have a tendency to increase rather than diminish, would be dependent upon the rateable value of his house and may be considered from the tenant's point of view simply as an addition to his rent. Fees for medical attendance have not diminished in consequence of the appreciation of gold, the gain being pocketed by the doctor. If our retired official calls in a lawyer to make his will, he will find there has been no diminution in the lawyer's fee to correspond with his own diminished income. If he has children he will find the cost of education quite as high as it was before the appreciation of gold. He will find also that there has been some increase in the standard of living, to which he will be expected to conform if he intends to occupy the same relative position in society. There are the numerous small expenses for miscellaneous items. If he wants to "tip" the waiter, he will hardly pause to think that \$3, as before the equivalent of what £44 was, had gold went up; if he wants to go to the theatre he will find the prices there unaltered, and so on throughout. Articles of consumption are undoubtedly cheaper, but taking the whole expenses of living, including luxuries and amusements, £40,000 now will not go so far by a long way as £25,000 did when the dollar exchange was 4s.

Our correspondent, referring to the report of the Currency Commission, says:—"On the side observed that 'the fall in the price of commodities may be in part due to an appreciation of gold,' and they blamed the fall to be mainly due to circumstances independent of the altered relation of gold to silver. The other side dissented from this opinion." That is, the other

dals held that the fall in the price of commodities was wholly, or mainly, due to the appreciation of gold. Their colleagues admitted that it might be in part due to this cause. There was no division on the fact that gold prices had fallen; the division was as to the cause of the fall. Our correspondent seems to imply that the statement in our leader of the 15th May of the result of the Outenry Commission's report was to some extent inaccurate. To the extent to which we relied on our authority, however, we think we were well within our rights.

According to the return of the Governor of the Chinese Mail steamer 315 European and 210 Chinese visited that institution during the week ended the 19th inst.

The *Daily News* says that the Chinking claims are being paid. One-half is being paid in cash, and the remainder is to be paid in two equal instalments in three and six months from now respectively.

News has just been received, says the *Chinese Times*, that on the representation of Chang Chi-tung, Governor-General of the Two Kwang provinces, the Chinese Government have decided the building of a railway from Hankow to Peking, and from Tientsin to Shan-hai-kuan.

A series of interrogatories to be answered by the members of the Civil Service has been issued by the Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into the purchasing power of the salaries of public servants in connection with the proposed increase of official salaries.

We are requested to inform those jurors who have not yet been called this Session that they are required to attend this afternoon at two o'clock instead of in the morning as previously stated. It is also requested that attention be drawn to those jurors who are serving in the case adjourned from yesterday afternoon.

The steamer *Wahkeid*, which arrived Singapore on the 6th inst., from Hio-lo-lan with 8,200 tons of sugar, was ashore in the Sulu Straits on her passage down to Singapore but got off without difficulty. The *Free Press* says she was damaged by heavy rain before going into dry dock at Tanjong Pagar.

Information has been received from the Mines by the directors of the Emperor Mining Company to the effect that the drifts of the prospects have improved, and that an outcrop of quartz three feet thick has been found from which ten tons was worked, samples of which gave in the pan from one to two ounces of free gold.

In consequence of the cholera epidemic at Manila the usual service in the Cathedral in connection with the funeral of the late President of the 17th inst. was ordered to be omitted from the ceremonies. On the 15th instant there were 53 deaths in the municipal ward of Malila, of which 23 were attributed to cholera, 7 to small-pox, and 15 to other diseases.

A telegram from Monkar, dated 13th May, and published in the *Courier d'Indochine*, gives brief particulars of a fight between a band of pirates who had set up three stockades. These were stormed and the stockades destroyed, the pirates being put to flight. The French lost five men and eleven wounded. The enemy's loss was unknown.

The Siamese Customs officials are apparently very lax and themselves and greatly enjoy their drinks, judging from the following in the *Mercantile Gazette*:—"We hear that the Customs House Attendants insist upon taking a sample bottle from every lot of beer and wine imported, and that such subject it is difficult to say if the merchants here resent this proceeding extremely, and some of them have presented claims for the value of the goods retained."

The Tibetan trouble is not quite concluded yet, judging from the following, in the *Times* of India of the 23rd April. "The 32nd Regiment of the 17th inst. was ordered to be moved from thus raising the garrison there to its highest possible strength. This reinforcement is a precautionary measure in case the Tibetans should again collect about the border." "The 25th and 26th regiments of the 17th inst. are moving towards this raising the garrison there to its highest possible strength. This reinforcement is a precautionary measure in case the Tibetans should again collect about the border." "The 25th and 26th regiments of the 17th inst. are moving towards this raising the garrison there to its highest possible strength. This reinforcement is a precautionary measure in case the Tibetans should again collect about the border."

The *Singapore Free Press* says—Captain (Lieut.) of the *Lance*, which arrived here on the 10th inst. from New York with a cargo of petroleum for China ports, has since leaving Socetra been taking the temperature of the water and informed us that at Moho of the island south of Socetra it was 84°-85°. It was much hotter than in the Red Sea. His observation at noon on the 10th inst. the steamers then being close to Singapore, was still 83 degrees. This suggests the something unprecedented in ocean meteorology.

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 16th May says—The new bank building of the Commercial Union Bank in Shanghai can now be set at rest. A great part of the space we occupy each evening with the daily edition of *Der Unterhaltungsblatt* is filled with the official notice of the H. J. G. M. Consulate General in Shanghai, a step that is legally unnecessary before the bank can commence business. The capital is five millions Shanghai taels, divided into shares of 100 taels each, of which 100,000 shares have been subscribed in shares of one thousand taels each.

The Ichang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 8th May, says:—"The Ichang Convention makes definitely no progress although the Chinese Deputies remain on, so complaining vociferously of the dulness of the place and saying that they will leave on Monday. They would not touch the Upper Yangtze Regulation at Peking; whether he does or does not approve of the policy they have submitted as the Secretary Viceroys ultimatum; and if not, whether he approves or disapproves of the British proposal to quarter, as they, poor Deputies, are powerless to alter one iota, and are simply eating their heads off here, waiting for the Consul's answer whilst he waits for the Minister's."

Says the *Daily News*:—"The *Owen* was at anchor for 14 hours in a fog off Sooy Island, and then sailed for Hongkong. The vessel was seen on Monday morning, the 19th instant. An amusing incident occurred on board, illustrative of the value of the signals made, as required by law, while a vessel is in distress. At 10 p.m. on Monday morning, the signal was hoisted in the forward part of the ship, and the sailor blew foghorn on the stern. In the early morning second-cabin passenger, coming from forward deck, asked the steward what the noise was about. He said: "What's that machine?" said the man from forward, hearing the foghorn for the first time. "You're been blowing that all night," said the man from aft. "Well, you've blown it all night," said the man from forward. "And I've heard nothing but the horn," said the latter.

During the last two days, a small quantity of ore from the Tamsui silver mine has been smelted at Mr. Lee Sing's godown, Kennedy town, in order to afford the Hongkong shareholders an opportunity of witnessing the process. Some small quantities of silver, produced by methods, the ore being crushed by hand and mixed with lead in a charcoal furnace, the draught being supplied by hand worked bellows, showed a yield of silver of 80 per cent, from which 84 taels of sycee silver were obtained. There will be another smelting later today, the work commencing about 10 a.m. and lasting some six hours. The prospectors of the mine are generally disappointed, the yield of silver has been sold, which is sufficient to pay all the working expenses of the Company. The results of the smelting operation are full working order, by which all grades of ore can be treated and all loss of silver in the process prevented, the results ought to be very satisfactory. About a month ago the same method was used, the results being far less satisfactory. The yield of the ore from the mine varies from 10 to 50 per ton. It affords us pleasure to record the success of Mr. H. Amet's enterprise, which we hope will continue to increase to the full extent of his expectations.

The *Tai Yuen* ship, which was wrecked on the 1st of May, has been raised, and is now lying on the beach at the Tai Yuen shipyard.

A curious competition attended with interest is expected to take place in the coming season between the amateur and professional musicians suggested to several of his companions to try which of them could continue exposed to the sun, on a plank of wood, for two hours, the takes amounting to \$12.50. Some quickly abandoned it. This one continued intrepidly. The time elapsed from two o'clock. At half-past three the persevering competitor transferred himself to the ground. One of the Company, with one exception, was the same that performed at the recent Concert at the Luntano Club. A little hush, but the only one, continued on the stage, and the other, on the way up, a short distance from Masco. However, a launch was sent down and the Amateurs taken off. The Concert took place on Sunday evening in the presence of a large number of guests, to the utmost capacity, and the charity for which the object was given should reap a very substantial benefit. The Concert was very successful, the performers were understood doing their utmost. Some of the artists were very successful. The audience was well amused to the gentlemen performers. After the concert a very enjoyable dance took place and the amateurs from what we can learn, seem to have had a thoroughly good time all round. The majority of them returned to Hongkong by the *Kruisinger* yesterday morning.

The Bishop of Masco has issued instructions regarding the services in the Roman Catholic Churches of Singapore and Malacca, amongst which is the following:—"We declare to be improper to the worship of the Catholic Religion the use introduced in the last few years of the Catholic Church, consisting in the admission to Chinese pagans in order to kiss the image of Our Lord on Palm Sunday and Good Friday; because if this custom is not, directly contrary to the teaching of Holy Catholic Religion, it containing even a homage of respect to the religious truths, there cannot be however the least doubt that it is opposed to the general discipline of the Catholic Church, the reverence of which is due to the loss of the reverence to so holy a place as the Catholic temple. We desire therefore and even order the Rev. Priests not to allow the heathens to invade the churches in order to kiss the image of Our Lord, and if they should they be not able to cut at once this shameful custom, let them, at least do what is within their reach in order that the heathens cross not the side-door of the church, but the main door. Our Lord is exposed to the veneration of the faithful. We know also there is another inveterate custom among the heathens to follow the procession of Our Lord out of the Church. We have ordered the faithful to follow the procession of Our Lord, and if they go behind the procession with the respect due to this solemn and pious act, following it in silence; nor can we forbid it to a protestant or schismatic; but if they go behind the procession, we will consider the faithful, or cause confusion to the religious ceremony." Rather quaint English this.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[HAYES TELEGRAMS.]

PARIS, 11th May.

THE CUSTOMS DUES IN INDO-CHINA.

The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree by the President of the Republic relative to the revision of the Customs tariff in Indo-China.

PARIS, 13th May.

A FRENCH ELECTION.

The President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce has been elected Senator for the Seine.

GREAT COLLIERY STRIKE.

The miners of the Westphalia coal mines have gone out on strike. The strike extends to the collieries in the Essen basin. The strikers are in a state of exasperation which gives rise to fears of disorder and violence. The cause of the strike is the refusal of the employers to grant an increase of wages asked by the workmen. The number out on strike is estimated at 100,000.

[FROM SINGAPORE PAPERS.]

LONDON, 12th May.

THE ROYAL FETES IN HOLLAND.

There have been great fetes in Holland to celebrate the fortieth year of the King's reign. The King issued a proclamation thanking his people for their fidelity during the days of sorrow and joy, and trusting that with God's blessing the house of Orange and the Netherlands may ever be united, and remain strong and free.

THE RECENT ARREST ON BOARD THE "CHANGSHA."

In the case of John Ferdinand Lemm, who was arrested on Saturday last, on board the *Changsha* on suspicion of being a man who was wanted on a charge of embezzling £22,000 from the Government of the Straits Settlements, Mr. Webber, yesterday, appeared at the Police Court, before Hon. H. B. Wodehouse and applied for Lemm's release. Mr. Webber said he wished to call on or two witnesses who he believed could clear him of the charge. He said he had been in the present case. If his witness would not grant the release, he should have to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

His Worship asked on what grounds Mr. Webber applied for the release.

Mr. Webber said on what grounds that defendant was not the man.

His Worship then gave permission for the calling of certain witnesses.

Chief Inspector Horspool was placed in the box and examined by Mr. Webber. He said—"The Captain Superintendent of Police has written a telegram to the Chief Inspector of Police on Friday last, and in consequence of that telegram, I applied and obtained a warrant on certain sworn information."

Mr. Webber—"Where is that information?"

Chief Inspector Horspool—"I have it here."

Mr. Webber then asked the Magistrate for the information.

His Worship said he had not got it, but it would be forthcoming in a few minutes. He said—"I have not the information, but the information not appearing, Mr. Webber said he presumed it had been mislaid."

His Worship said he could give any information he wanted.

Mr. Webber said he must also presume it was not in Court on Saturday when the accused was before the Court.

His Worship said he must decline to give any information.

Mr. Webber said he must have the information before proceeding.

After some further delay, as the information was not forthcoming, Mr. Webber said he would give his examination of Chief Inspector Horspool.

Have you read the telegram which was received?—I have.

Does the prisoner correspond with the description of the man who was wanted?—He does not.

Have you examined the marks on his boxes, clothing and certificates?—I have not.

As Chief Inspector of Police have you any wish to detain him?—I have no objection to his release.

Order. I received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police this morning to write to Australia concerning the prisoner. I have not time to do so now.

Why did you allow two days to elapse before doing so?—I only got instructions this morning, and have not yet had time to wire.

You have been about twenty-five years in the Police?—Yes.

You saw the telegram?—Yes.

You say the prisoner does not correspond with the description contained there in any way?—He does not.

Speaking as an officer of experience, would you have arrested the man?—Yes, because the name corresponded.

Who is the prosecutor?—Inspector Corcoran.

When was the prisoner detained by order of the Magistrate of course you are perfectly well aware that as soon as the Police say they have no wish to detain him, the Magistrate will release him?—Yes.

Will you let him go to Australia?—I will let him go to Australia.

[illegible]

The plaintiff with a silver dagger worth \$20 in money. The pilot unfortunately was unable to identify any of the men. The case will appear again at some date.

The district court and 62d prisoners they were found within one or two days of the occurrence in possession of pawn tickets representing the stolen property, and hesitated about paying the debt. They said that if these men were not guilty of the robbery, they were guilty of being in possession of stolen goods.

The jury found the prisoners not guilty.

LAI SU WAS ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Lai Su was charged with attempting to revolve at Yee On with intent to murder at Samheipoo on the 7th April.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Acting Attorney-General presented, and the defence was conducted by Messrs. Wotton and Donnan, defended.

The Acting Attorney-General said the prisoner was charged on two counts, first with shooting with intent to murder, and secondly with shooting with intent to wound. It appeared that on the 7th April a man named Yee On went to the Police Court and stated that he had been robbed of \$12 and asked that a constable might go with him to look for his thief. A constable accompanied him. Two constables accompanied him and on the way they came to a shop and there they saw one of the men who had taken part in the robbery. He ran away. Lai Su was seen to fire a shot at the complainant. The other man fired a shot at the complainant. The complainant, whose turned round was running away, when the prisoner again fired and complainant was hit this time in the back.

After much evidence had been taken the case was adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not deem ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE WATER MUDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—An easy solution of the water muddle suggests itself. I am not an engineer, and do not profess to speak as one having authority, but I cannot for the life of me see why the Tiamut water should not be turned into the old drain which runs under the city wall and can be laid. The connection could be made at small cost and in a very short time. I know the pressure of the Tiamut water burst some of the pipes in its run into the Hanyang, so that the pressure could be regulated accordingly at the outlet from the service reservoir.—I am, Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, 20th May 1889. **MUDLAKE.**

A STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—I think it right to state publicly through the columns of your paper that José Milnor, who was wanted by the Protestant Consulate General at Shanghai on Sunday, the 12th inst., was a Roman Catholic, died a Roman Catholic, after having received all the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and was at the time of his death in the full possession of his mind.

How it came about that his brother, Mr. Hart-Milnor, himself professedly a Roman Catholic, caused him to be interred in the Protestant cemetery and with Protestant rites I do not understand.

G. BURGIGNONLL.

Hongkong, 20th May 1889.

WANTED, WEATHER FORECASTS:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—It is not possible for the Director of the Observatory to do something more useful than chronicle the weather we have had? We should like to know also what sort of weather we may expect tomorrow. The forecasts of the weather forecasts are published for all parts of the United Kingdom every day in the morning papers, and having had occasion to consult them hundreds of times, I can safely say that they are almost always correct. I imagine, to be able to make similar calculations and give us weather forecasts every day. It is all very well, but the temperature and barometer, although the temperatures at Mount Elgin, by the way, is different to that of Queen's Road—but we should like to be prepared for such thunderstorms as that of Sunday morning, for instance, when the wind broke the roof of every one of 100 persons in the colony. Instead, therefore, of telling us, the day after, that "the barometer has risen and gradients are slight for N. winds," and the "cloudy, hot, and dry until Monday afternoon," would you not prefer to tell us, the following day, such as—"Hot, clear weather during the day; thunderstorm probable in the evening."

The colony pays a large sum for the Observatory, and it is not fair that the Government should get no good from it. So far we have had nothing but storm warnings, of the value of which, of course, if correct, no doubt can be entertained. But they might usefully be supplemented by weather forecasts. Yours faithfully,

BAROMETRIST.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

A PLEA FOR DIMB ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—This afternoon I had occasion to witness an instance of the most unfeeling brutality. Close to the City Hall two ponies were to be seen standing in the midst of a strong shower of rain-water even so much as blanket keeping off the wet—while the unforgotten quietly stepped over their backs and cloths as they passed. Such conduct on the part of the master is cruel in the extreme, and I should be very glad to see the Government bring up steps for forming a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and to prohibit the practice here committed again.—Yours truly,

HUMANITY.

Hongkong, 20th May 1889.

TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

WITH THE CAMELS INTO MONGOLIA.
THE COUNTRY OF GOO AND MAGOO.
THE TRAILS OF THE GREAT MOUNTAINS.

By arrangement with Mr. Norman, we published today articles of his communications to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the other journals represented by him:—

"The first time I met a camel-train near Peking I reined up my pony and feasted my eyes upon it. And although I have seen thousands since then, I find them just as amazing as ever. The camels are packed close together, and the drivers of China are not much larger than those we know at home, and I have seen few sights so picturesque as a string of them approaching over these brown hills, the great grey heads rising so softly against the sky, and the long necks of the animals reaching the nose of one to the tail of the other; a bell, a couple of feet long, is hung round the neck of the last to warn the driver; in front by its osseous if the line breaks anywhere; a melody of bells and boxes and clothing is rung on their backs; ruddy-faced Mongols, dressed in scarlet-and-yellow, with ornaments of gold and silver in profusion, sit up aloft and smile at you as you pass the great shaggy heads rise so softly against the sky, and the long necks of the animals reaching the nose of one to the tail of the other; a bell, a couple of feet long, is hung round the neck of the last to warn the driver; in front by its osseous if the line breaks anywhere; a melody of bells and boxes and clothing is rung on their backs; 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